

(*americana*). Each cockroach stood over one of the termites with its legs spread out and firmly planted and, seizing the struggling insect in its jaws, began to gnaw the abdomen. If disturbed the cockroach carried the termite away in its mandibles, making no use of its legs in seizing, holding or carrying the prey. Sometimes the whole body except the wings was devoured, sometimes only the abdomen. The termite lived for a considerable time after being attacked.

N. ANNANDALE,
Superintendent, Ind. Mus.

NOTE ON *Ædeomyia squamipenna*,¹ ARRIBALZAGA.—At the latter part of December, 1909, I paid a visit to Bhogaon and Katihar in the Purneah District, N. Bengal, and while I was engaged in examining the trunks of old mango trees in quest of Ascalaphid larvæ, my attention was attracted by some small insects which took to flight on the tree trunks being touched. I could not at first discover what these insects were, as I could not notice anything moving about on the portion of the bark before me. After a closer examination I discovered that several specimens of the above species of mosquito were resting on the bark and as their colour so much resembled the dirty colour of the tree bark, it rendered it difficult to see them. Apparently they took shelter on these old trees as a kind of protection from any injury. I examined younger trees with the bark comparatively smooth, but failed to find any specimens.

Although these mango trees are quite close to a house I found no specimens in the house at Bhogaon, neither by day nor at night.

Mr. Theobald states that it inhabits houses and bites, but according to Dr. Lutz it has not been observed to sting in South America. I found 6 females and 8 males resting on mango tree trunks at Bhogaon and 4 males resting on a wall inside a house by day at Katihar. All these specimens agree with the specimens in the Indian Museum collection which have been examined by Mr. Theobald. They also agree with Theobald's description. This species has previously been recorded from British Guiana, Brazil, Argentine, Madras, and Perak (Theobald), and the Museum possesses two ♀ specimens, one from base of Dawna hills, Lower Burma, "taken in bungalow," 2-iii-08 (Annandale), and the other at light on board ship, 4 miles off Tuticorin, S. India, 25-v-08 (C. Paiva). This species appears to be rare in India.

C. PAIVA,
Assistant, Ind. Mus.

NAMED SPECIMENS OF CHRYSOMELIDÆ IN THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—By request of the Superintendent I have examined

¹ Theobald, *Monogr. Culicid.*, ii, p. 219 (1901).

the Chrysomelidæ belonging to the divisions Eupodes, Camptosomes and Cyclica in the collection of the Indian Museum, and have drawn up the following list. In preparing it I have followed Jacoby's volume on the Chrysomelidæ of the "Fauna of British India," and have not attempted to identify the species not referred to therein. It is to be hoped that the list, though not exhaustive, will be of some use to students of geographical distribution by placing in their hands a catalogue of named specimens in the collection of the Indian Museum.

The numbers quoted after the name of each species are those of the "Fauna" volume on the Chrysomelidæ.

EUPODES.

Subfamily SAGRINÆ.

Sagra femorata, Drury (1).

Locality.—Mysore State, S. India.

It is distributed throughout India and China extending to Borneo and Java.

Sagra carbunculus, Hope (8).

Localities.—Mungphu and Kurseong, E. Himalayas (Lynch).

Also recorded from Sylhet, Assam. It is apparently confined to N. E. India.

Sagra multipunctata, Jac. (10).

Locality.—Sibsagar, Assam.

Jacoby records this species from Bhamo, Upper Burma.

Subfamily DONACINÆ.

Donacia aeraria, Baly (12).

Geographical distribution.—India, Burma, Ceylon, Malay Peninsula, (?) Japan.

Jacoby doubts whether this insect has in reality the great geographical distribution attributed to it by Baly. All the specimens in the collection of the Indian Museum are from Calcutta. These were caught at light, 10-xii-07 (Mus. collr.).

Donacia recticollis, Jac. (14).

Locality.—Calcutta, 10—20-iii-07 and 25-vi-07 (Mus. collr.).

Also recorded from Berhampur District in Bengal.

Subfamily CRIOCERINÆ.

Lema globicollis, Baly (32).

Localities.—Bangalore, S. India (J. Cameron). Ranchi (W. H. Irvine) (det. Jacoby). Mandar, Bengal (det. P. Cardon). Allahabad, United Provinces, 14-viii-09 (Lord).

Lema lacordairei, Baly (38).

Localities.—Sibsagar, Assam (S. E. Peal). Calcutta, 7-vi-07 (*Mus. collr.*). Yunnan (? *J. Anderson*).

Jacoby records it from Southern India, Malabar and Burma. Evidently this species has a wide geographical distribution.

Lema coromandeliana, Fabr. (41).

Localities.—Calcutta. Bangalore, S. India (*J. Cameron*). The Andamans (*det. Jacoby*).

Some of the Calcutta specimens were obtained in October and November 1907 (*Mus. collr.*), and some in March 1907 (*N. Annandale*).

Also recorded from Ceylon, Sumatra and Java.

Lema atkinsoni, Jac. (46).

Locality.—Khulna, Lower Bengal, 10-iii-07 (*J. Caunter*). Jacoby records it from Mungphu in Sikkim.

Lema palpalis, Lacord. (50).

Locality.—The Andamans (*det. Baly*).

Also recorded from Bengal, Western India, Sumatra and Java.

Lema impotens, Lacord. (65).

Localities.—Calcutta. Kurseong, E. Himalayas (*det. Jacoby*). It has not been recorded from any other locality.

Lema lycaon, Jac. (84).

Locality.—Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, 29-viii-09 (*Lord*). Also recorded from Belgaum, Bombay.

Lema lateralis, Jac. (90).

Locality.—Siliguri, base of E. Himalayas, 29-vi-06.

It has not been recorded from any other definite locality.

Lema bimaculata, Baly (103).

Locality.—The Andamans (*det. Baly*).

Apparently confined to the Andamans.

Lema quadripunctata, Oliv. (104).

Localities.—Sibsagar, Assam (S. E. Peal). Darjiling, E. Himalayas. N. Borneo. Tavoy. Dunsiri Valley, Upper Assam (*Godwin-Austen*).

Also recorded from Ceylon, Burma, the Andamans, Sumatra Java.

Lema femorata, Guérin (105).

Localities.—Khasi Hills, Assam (1,000 to 3,000 ft.).

The range of this species extends to Sumatra and Borneo.

Lema terminata, Lacord. (110).

Localities.—Calcutta. Ranchi, Chota Nagpur.

Also recorded from Coromandel.

Lema mandarensis, Jac. (132).

Locality.—Mandar, Bengal (det. P. Cardon).

Also recorded from Mahé in Malabar.

Lema nigricollis, Jac. (134).

Localities.—Sikhim (E. T. Atkinson). Buxar Duars, base of E. Himalayas.

Also recorded from Assam; Ruby Mines, Burma.

Crioceris impressa, Fab. (139).

Localities.—Calcutta, 1-vi-09. Purneah District, Bengal. Paresnath, W. Bengal, 4,000 ft., 12-vi-09 (Annandale). Rajmahal, Bengal, 6-vii-09 (Annandale). Siliguri, base of E. Himalayas, 18-vii-09. Damukdia Ghat, Bengal, 22-vii-09. Cachar and Sibsagar, Assam (S. E. Peal). Khasi Hills, Assam (Godwin-Austen). Dunsiri Valley, Upper Assam. Sikhim. Sureil, Darjiling (Alcock). Yunnan. Shan Hills, Upper Burma (J. C. Brown). The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

It is also recorded from China, the Malay Archipelago including the Philippines, Siam and Ceylon.

Crioceris semipunctata, Fabr. (140).

Locality.—Dehra Dun, base of W. Himalayas.

Also known from Ceylon and Java.

Crioceris semicostata, Jac. (148).

Locality.—Lebong, Darjiling, E. Himalayas, 5,000 ft., 1-x-08 (H. M. Lefroy).

Jacoby records it from Manipur only.

Crioceris quadripustulata, Fabr. (150).

Localities.—Sikhim. Sibsagar, Assam, August 18 (S. E. Peal).

Also known from Tenasserim, Siam and Java.

Crioceris cruciata, Guér. (154).*Locality*.—The Nilgiris.

This species has not yet been recorded from any other locality.

Pseudolema suturalis, Jac. (160).*Locality*.—Mandar, Bengal (det. P. Cardon).

Also known from the Nilgiris.

CAMPTOSOMES.

Subfamily CLYTRINÆ.

Labidostomis humeralis, Schneider.*Locality*.—Afghanistan.

All the specimens in the Museum collection are from Afghanistan.

Merilia lunulata, Fabr. (177).*Locality*.—Bangalore (J. Cameron) (det. Jacoby).

Also known from Madras, Coromandel.

Miopristis bimaculata, Jac. (178).*Locality*.—Pusa, Bengal (Pusa coll.).

Recorded by Jacoby from Chapra, Bengal.

Pseudoclytra plagiata, Duviv. (181).*Locality*.—Mandar, Bengal (det. P. Cardon).

Also recorded from Madras.

Gynandrophthalma crassipes, Duviv. (199).*Locality*.—Konbir, Bengal (P. Cardon).

It has been recorded from Konbir only.

A specimen labelled "type" is in the Museum collection.

Ætheomorpha nigropicta, Lefèv. (223).*Locality*.—Calcutta, 1-vi-09.

Also known from Mandar, Bengal; Tranquebar, Kanara, Belgaum and Ceylon (det. Jacoby).

Aspidolopha rugosa, Jac. (246).*Locality*.—Mungphu, Darjiling district.

Has not been recorded from any other locality.

Aspidolopha melanophthalma, Lacord. (254).

Localities.—Calcutta, 1-vi-09, 20-ii, 11-iii, 4-ix, 1907. Purneah, N. Bengal. Khulna, Lower Bengal, 11-viii-07 (*J. Caunter*). Rajmahal, 31-vii-07. Siliguri, base of E. Himalayas.

Also known from Tenasserim.

Epimela indica, Duviv. (257).

Locality.—Mandar, Bengal (*P. Cardon*).

Also recorded from Konbir-Nowatali, Tetara.

The specimens were probably identified by the author of the species.

Clytrasoma palliata, Fabr. (264).

Localities.—Bangalore, S. India, 28-viii-76. Kulu, W. Himalayas. Maldah, Bengal. Jhelum Valley (*det. Baly*).

Clytra succincta, Lacord. (267).

Localities.—Waltair, Madras (*E. P. Stebbing*). Mysore, Bangalore (*J. Cameron*). Karachi (*W. D. Cumming*).

It has also been recorded from Bengal; the range extends to China and Java.

Clytra lefevrei, Jac. (271).

Locality.—Mandar, Bengal (*P. Cardon*).

Also known from S. Bombay, Kanara, the range extending to the Nilgiris and Malabar.

Clytra insularis, Lefèv. (272).

Locality.—The Andamans.

It has been recorded from the Andamans only.

Clytra orientalis, Lefèv. (275).

Locality.—Bangalore, S. India.

Known from Bangalore only. Probably identified by the author of the species.

Diapromorpha quadripunctata, Jac. (287).

Locality.—Lahore, Punjab, 8-v-08 (*N. Annandale*).

Also known from the Nilgiris, Kanara, Travancore and Ceylon.

Diapromorpha dejani, Lacord. (288).

Localities.—Soondrial, Katmandu and Chonibal in Nepal. Sikkim. Bhim Tal, Kumaon, 4,500 ft., 25-ix-07.

Also recorded from Coromandel and the Malay Archipelago.

Diapromorpha melanopus, Lacord. (291).

Localities.—Calcutta. Rajmahal, Bengal, 5-vii-09 (Annandale). Hughli, Bengal, 6-ix-09 (J. B. Richardson). Kankandiggi, Sundurbunds, 21-viii-09 (J. T. Jenkins). Berhampur, Bengal. Birbhum, Bengal. Mungphu and Kalimpong, Darjiling district.

Also recorded from Siam.

This species is a pest of the mango and *Litchi*. It is also a well-known tea pest in Assam, Cachar and Sylhet.

Diapromorpha pallens, Oliv.

Locality.—Sikkim.

As the specimens were identified by Baly, I include this species in the list.

Diapromorpha turcica, Fab. (293).

Localities.—Bangalore, S. India (J. Cameron). Mysore, 4-xi and 6-x, 1876. Trivandrum, Travancore, 13-xi-08 (Annandale).

Jacoby records it from Ceylon. This species is apparently confined to Southern India and Ceylon.

Diapromorpha balteata, Lacord. (294).

Locality.—Madras.

Recorded from Southern India only.

Ceratobasis nair, Lacord. (296).

Locality.—Bangalore, S. India (J. Cameron) (det. Jacoby).

Also known from Bombay, Malabar and Nilgiris.

Coptocephala dimidiatipennis, Baly (300).

Localities.—Jhelum Valley, Kashmir. Assam (det. Baly).

Coptocephala dubia, Baly.

Locality.—Murree, W. Himalayas (det. Baly).

For description and other notes see *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, vol. ii, p. 406 (1908).

Subfamily CRYPTOCEPHALINÆ.

Cryptocephalus posticalis, Jac. (345).

Locality.—Bangalore, S. India (J. Cameron) (det. Jacoby).

Cryptocephalus konbirensis, Duviv. (346).

Localities.—Konbir and Mandar in Bengal (det. P. Cardon).

Cryptocephalus sikkimensis, Jac. (355).

Locality.—Darjiling, E. Himalayas, 7,000 ft., 8-viii-09 (*J. T Jenkins*).

Jacoby records it from Sikhim.

Cryptocephalus pusaensis, Jac. (374).

Locality.—Pusa, Bengal (*Pusa coll.*).

Recorded from no other locality.

Cryptocephalus dimidiatipennis, Jac. (397).

Locality.—Lebong, E. Himalayas, 5,000 ft.

Also recorded from Mungphu in Sikhim.

Cryptocephalus deficiens, Suffr. (400).

Locality.—Kurseong, E. Himalayas, 4,000 ft. 6-ix-09 (*Annandale*).

Also known from Assam (*Doherty*). This species is attracted to light.

Cryptocephalus sehestedti, Fabr. (404).

Localities.—Madras (*Pusa coll.*). Goalbatham, E. Bengal, 10-vii-09 (*R. A. Hodgart*). Puri, Orissa, 21-i-08. Bandal, Hughli, Bengal, 5-vii-08 (*C. Paiva*). Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, 29-vii-09 (*Lord*).

Also recorded from Southern Bombay, Nilgiris, Malabar and Ceylon.

Cryptocephalus vittipennis, Suffr. (407).

Locality.—Calcutta (*det. Jacoby*).

Also recorded from Mussoorie, W. Himalayas, 7,500 ft., and Patna district in Behar.

Cryptocephalus tricinctus, Redtenb. (419).

Locality.—Kurseong, E. Himalayas, 5,000 ft., 21-v-06 (*Annandale*).

Also recorded from Kashmir and Mussoorie, 7,500 ft., W. Himalayas.

Cryptocephalus sexsignatus, Fabr. (425).

Localities.—Calcutta, 27-vi-08 (*J. B. Richardson*). Patna district, Behar. Rajmahal, Bengal, 31-vii-07. Gopkuda Island, Lake Chilka, N. E. Madras, 7-viii-07. Siliguri, base of E. Himalayas, 30-vi-06. Bangalore, S. India.

Also recorded from Ceylon.

Cryptocephalus analis, Oliv. (433).

Locality.—Kulu, W. Himalayas (*det. Baly*).

Also recorded from Bengal, Nilgiris, Coromandel, Tranquebar.

Cryptocephalus colon, Suffr. (445).

Locality.—Pegu, Burma.

Also known from Assam, Siam.

Cryptocephalus senarius, Suffr. (452).

Locality.—Igatpuri, Western Ghats.

Also known from Surat and Kasara.

Cryptocephalus interjectus, Baly.

Localities.—Southern India. Jhelum Valley and Murree, W Himalayas (*det. Baly*).

For description and other notes regarding this species see *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, vol. ii, p. 406 (1908).

CYCLICA.

Subfamily EUMOLPINÆ.

Nodostoma concinnicolle, Baly (538).

Locality.—Jhelum Valley (*det. Baly*).

Also recorded from Mandar in Bengal and Kashgar.

Nodostoma plagiosum, Baly (543).

Locality.—Murree, W Himalayas (*det. Baly*).

Also recorded from the Khasi Hills, Assam, and Kashgar.

Nodostoma variabile, Duviv. (583).

Locality.—Mandar, Bengal (*P. Cardon*).

Also known from Sikhim and Kurseong, E. Himalayas.

Pagria kanaraensis, Jac. (637).

Locality.—Calcutta (*det. Jacoby*).

Also recorded from S. India, Belgaum, Bombay and S. Kanara.

Scelodonta vittata, Oliv. (675).

Localities.—Berhampur, Bengal. Maldah, Bengal. Rajmahal, Bengal, 6-vii-09 (*Annandale*). Tavoy. The Andamans (*det. Jacoby*).

It has been recorded also from Bombay and Cochin China.

Scelodonta indica, Duviv. (678).

Localities.—Calcutta. Mandar, Bengal (*P. Cardon*). Konbir, Bengal.

Scelodonta dillwyni, Stephens (680).

Locality.—Rajmahal, Bengal, 6-vii-09 (*Annandale*).

Jacoby records it from Tenasserim, Borneo and Singapore.

Trichochrysea vestita, Baly (690).

Locality.—Sikhim (*det.* Baly).

Also known from the Khasi Hills in Assam, Bhamo in Burma, and Tenasserim.

Trichochrysea clypeata, Jac. (694).

There is a single specimen in the Museum collection which has no locality. Jacoby records it from Bhamo.

Aoria nigripes, Baly (701).

Locality.—Nongpoh, Khasi Hills, Assam.

Also recorded from Malabar, Burma, China, Sumatra.

Aoria bowringi, Baly (703).

Locality.—The Andamans (*det.* Baly).

Also known from Nepal, the Khasi Hills, Burma, Sumatra and Northern China.

Colasposoma albovillosum, Duviv. (768).

Locality.—Mandar, Bengal (*P. Cardon*).

Also known from Konbir, Tetara, Bengal.

Colasposoma downesi, Baly (772).

Localities.—Sikhim. Darjiling, E. Himalayas. Bangalore, S. India (*det.* Jacoby and Baly).

Also recorded from Burma.

Colasposoma metallicum, Clark (779).

Locality.—Bangalore, S. India (*J. Cameron*) (*det.* Jacoby).

Also recorded from Southern Bombay, Bhamo in Burma, the Andamans and Penang.

Colasposoma cæruleatum, Baly (781).

Localities.—Sibsagar, Assam. Dunsiri Valley, Upper Assam. Maldah, Bengal.

Also known from Southern Bombay, Ceylon, Burma and China.

Colasposoma ornatum, Jac. (791).

Localities.—Calcutta, 16-vii-07. Maldah, Bengal. Nagpur, Central Provinces.

Also known from Belgaum, Southern Bombay.

Colasposoma auripenne, Motsch. (792).

Localities.—Pusa, Bengal. Calcutta and Maldah, Bengal. Southern India. The Andamans.

The distribution extends to Burma, the Malayan subregion, Hong-Kong and China (det. Baly).

Colasposoma aureovittatum, Baly (793).

Localities.—Sikhim. Darjiling, E. Himalayas.

Jacoby records it from Assam.

A variety recorded from the Andamans in the collection has been identified by Baly.

This species extends from N. E. India to the Andamans.

As specimens of the following two species were determined by Jacoby I include them in the list, although they are not described in his volume of the "Fauna" series.

Colasposoma nitida, Fabr.

Locality.—Bangalore, S. India (*J. Cameron*) (det. Jacoby).

Colasposoma affine, Lefèv.

Locality—Ranchi, Chota Nagpur (*W. H. Irvine*) (det. Jacoby).

Abirus angustatus, Lefèv. (795).

Locality.—Southern India.

This specimen was probably identified by the author of the species.

Abirus andamensis, Lefèv. (798).

Locality.—The Andamans.

This specimen was also probably identified by the author of the species.

Pachnephorus bretinghami, Baly (801).

Locality.—Calcutta (det. Jacoby).

Also known from Bhamo in Burma, and Sumatra.

Euryptela modesta, Fabr. (806).

Localities.—Calcutta. Murshidabad, Bengal.

Also known from Mysore.

Corynodes pyrrophorus, Parry (852).

Localities.—Sikhim (*de Nicéville*). Darjiling, E. Himalayas. Sibsagar, Assam (*S. E. Peal*). Rungpo in Sikhim, 1,400 ft., 6-ix-09.

Also recorded from Nepal, Burma and China.

Corynodes undatus, Oliv. (854).

Locality.—Rangoon, Burma.

The range of this species is from Burma, Siam, Malacca, Penang to China. It has not been recorded from India.

Corynodes peregrinus, Fuessly (855).

This species is distributed throughout India, Ceylon, Burma, Siam and Malacca.

Corynodes amethystinus, Marshall (856).

Locality.—Igatpuri, Western Ghats, Bombay.

Also known from Kanara, S. Bombay, the Nilgiris and Waliardi in Travancore.

Corynodes pyrosopilotus, Baly (858).

Locality.—Upper Tenasserim (*det. Baly*).

Jacoby records it from Siam.

Corynodes sheppardi, Baly (861).

Locality.—Mercara, Coorg.

Also recorded from the Nilgiris and Kanara in Bombay.

Corynodes andamanensis, Lefèv. (874).

Locality.—The Andamans.

Heminodes unicolor, Duviv. (889).

Locality.—Mandar, Bengal (*P. Cardon*).

Also known from Bombay and Burma.

S. MAULIK,

Temporary Assistant, Ind. Mus.

CRUSTACEA.

TWO BARNACLES OF THE GENUS *Dichelaspis* NEW TO INDIAN SEAS.—In my recent account of the Indian Lepadidæ (*Mem. Ind. Mus.*, vol. ii, p. 98) I described ten species of the genus *Dichelaspis* as having been obtained in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian